Appointment /promotion tO managerial Cadres in STC and MMTC

1726. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed or guiaelines laid down for the appointment/promotion to the various managerial cardes in both the State Trading Corporation (STC) and Minerals ana Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC);

(b) if so. what are the detahi tneic-of; and

(c) if not. the manner in which such promotions are being made at present and the authority competent to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) to (c) MMTC has framed Recruitment Rules and Promotion policy for posts in the managerial cadre. These are—

(i) MMTC (Officers) Recruitment Rules.

(ii) MMTC (Staff) Promotion policy 1984, and

(iii) MMTC (Officers) promotion & Transfer policy. 1986.

In the case of STC, appointments to lower, midale and senior level posts in the managerial cadre are made by recruitment and Promotions. For filling up posts by recruitment, advertisements are given in leading dailies of the country and campus recruitment of managerial trainess is also made from Management Institutes of repute. In the case of promotions, appointments are made as per the provisions of STC (Officers) Promotion policy, 1985 and Time-bound Promotion policy Settlement with Federation of STC Employees' Unions, 1985. In MMTC, powers *to* make appointments vest in the Chairman and Executive Director (Personnel). In the case of STC, the authority to make appointments to the posts upto the level of Chief Marketing Manager vests with the Executive Director (Personnel) ana for posts upto the level of Assistant Managers with Chief General Manager (personnel). These promotions are approved by the promotion Committee of STC as per the provisions of STC (Officers) promotion policy, 1985.

Report of Ramakrishnayya Committee on Coffee, Tea and Rubber Boards

1727. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a)' whether the Committee heaaed by Shri Ramakrishnayya on the working of Coffee, Tea and Rubber Boards has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made by the Committee to protect the interests of small growers;

(c) whether Coffee Board proposes to take up coffee plantation in a big way in Andhra Pradesh in coordination with the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(d) if so, wat are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. The Ramakrishnayya Committee has made a wide range of recommendations main of these being:

1. Increasing exports of tea and coffee, increasing domestic consumption of coffee.

2. Increasing production of natural rubber to keep down imports.

3. Restructuring of Commodity Boards to make them compact.

4. Problmes pertaining to prc-duction, development processing and marketing etc. etc. be eradicated.

5. Arranging of institutional finance for these Boards to' overcome the financial problems encountered by these Commodity Boards,

ti. Greater coordination between State Govt, and Commodity Boards in view of employment potential of ihe Boara.

(c) and(d) During the Seventh Plan period the target for extension of coffee cultivation in non-traditional areas (including Andhra Pradesh} is 15,000 hectares.

Exports

1728. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are serious about increasing exports and if so, what steps are being taken in this direction;

(b) what are the names of the companies which have given export commitments and the value of the exports and the exports actually achieved during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) what steps Government have taken against the earning companies who have not stuck to their commitments; and

(d) whether there is any monitoring cell to monitor export commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRl P. R. DAs MUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Registered exporters are given various incentives like duty free licences|pass books, REP Licences, etc.

(b) Export obligation is imposed on all the Duty free licences (details of which are available in weekly Bulletin of Import Licences/Export Licences and Industrial licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Besides export obligation are beins imposed by administrative Ministries/Sponsoring authorities at the time of grant of Letters of Intent| Industrial Licences/Foreign Collaboration approvals, etc., and also *in* certain cases of Capital Goods Licences. Aggregate data regarding export, commitments of"* industrial Units on various counts and exports actually achieved is not maintained.

(c) The penalties for non fulfilment of export obligatioj, imposed on the above licences are as under:

(i) Handing over roods produced by the firm to MMTC]STC[PEC or any other agency nominated by Government for export.

ni) recovery of liquidated damages® 5 per cent of annua) export obligation, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Besides, in the case of Capital Goods and raw material imports action for debarment and imposition of penalty against the firms can be initiated in terms of Import Export (Control) Act. 1947 and orders issued thereunder.

(d) Yes, Sir;

Employment exchanges

1729. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleas-ed to state:

(a) what is the number of Employment Exchanges in the country at present;

(b) what is the number of unemployed persons who have so far registered themselves at these Exchanges; and

(c) what is the number of persons who got employment during the last three years through these Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OK THF MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRl P. A. SANGMA): (a) There are 828 Employment Exchanges including *Hi)* University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux as on 3 Ist August, 1987;